The Rebel's Diary.

"May 29.—The fight continued until long after night yesterday evening. The fight has opened—it opened at daybreak. The fight has been very warm to-day. I received a shot in the foot, but it is slight. The Yanks at-shutter made of flat iron chiefly taken tempted to charge the works but was from the sugar troughs, covered with very wet time for sleeping.

been sharpshooting all day. We have lost but one man belonging to Co. B. ferent points and afterwards followed. The Yanks are building rifle-pits—they everywhere. The remedy was perfect." fire very close. I have been sharpshooting some to-day. The boys are

"May 31.—We had a very hot time last night. We have quit living like men and are living like hogs. The Yanks have built rifle-pits with port-holes. Our battery was silenced this morning: five of Co. A was wounded. year in said regiment, and if there was Our regiment has lost 26 killed and 40 or 50 wounded. We have been relieved from our position by Miles's Legion.

We will return to our position by Miles's Legion.

Neil Pendleton Ore We will return to our position, I guess. to-morrow. The Yanks are shelling from the lower fleet. Ten of us are going at a time to camps to get clean

did no damage. Sam Hagin and Bob mustered out according to the expiradid no damage. Sam Hagin and Bob Balley was killed by a rifle cannon-shot this morning. The Yanks are still sharpshooting, also using their artillery. They have dismounted all our guns. They are the best artillerists I ever saw. The lower fleet has pitched us a few shots from Long Tom.

I mustered out according to the expiration of their service until Sept. 12, 1865. The first Colonel was Clark Wright, who was discharged in 1863. Lieut.-Col. Theodore A. Switzler commanded the regiment until April 10, 1865, and Capt. William A. Kirby was the ranking officer when the regiment was finally mustered out according to the expiration of their service until Sept. 12, 1865. The first Colonel was Clark Wright, who was discharged in 1863. Lieut.-Col. Theodore A. Switzler commanded the regiment until April 10, 1865, and Capt. William A. Kirby was the ranking officer when the regiment us a few shots from Long Tom. June 2.—The lower fleet shelled us was finally mustered out. The 6th Mo.

ing occasionally, and the sharpshooters died from disease, etc.-Editor Nationare still popping away. The Yanks al Tribune. threw a few balls at one of our batteries near us to-day. It is reported that we have reinforcements between Clinton and Ostrica.

storm our works again; but seem rath-er inclined to starve us out. I hope we will receive reinforcements in time should also be delighted to see a short to prevent it. Heaven help us!

rat-holes, trees, etc. We are going to our old position. I am sick at camp.
"June 5.—We are still besieged by mustered out June 18, 1864, with the the Yanks. Another day has passed and no reinforcements. Sim Herring 56th Ill. The first Colonel was John B.

We hear a great many different "June 6.—The river is falling very It is very, very hot weather. Several shots from 'Whistling Dick' came over our camp to-day. Sewell is shelling the Yanks. I expect to go to the breastworks in the morning. Sev-

eral of the boys are at camp, sick. "June 7 .- Another day has dawned and no reinforcements. I shall go to in The National Tribune?—A. S. the breastworks this morning. Yanks are still popping away from their rifle-pits. One of Co. B was killed to-day while looking over the port, May 24, 1861, and mustered out

shoot at daybreak. We had two men Ill. to form a battalion known as the diers; for it was computed that Sherkilled yesterday. I am afraid some of Veteran Battalion, 14th and 15th Ill. man's total force for his great camour company will get shot next. An- In March, 1865, both regiments were paign, to wind up with his "March forcements, but I hope we will receive being consolidated into a battalion of left behind in Tennessee and Kentucky shelling our breastworks but no dam- eight new companies organized in Feb- roads back to the Ohio, would seldom by the fieldful. age done. It is very disagreeable sit-ting in these dirty ditches—but this the cheerfully: but another long hot day has passed, and who knows what may

'June 9.-The Yanks attempted a charge last evening but was repulsed. Whistling Dick is at work to-day; it has played a full hand too. Whistling Dick is tearing our camps all to pieces. Charles Dixon and Berry Hagin was wounded by fragments of our cook sick has been removed to the ravine. It is difficult to get something to eat.

has passed, and this poor, worn-out Grant, who was promoted to Brigadier-We have lain in the ditches 20 days, and still there is no prospect of succordinates. The men is getting reinforcements. The men is getting of active field service, as he had been declarated for the sum of assistance. Quartermaster of his combined armies, and applied for him with that view, proposing to confide to him a wide dispersion. Allen, also, was now desirous of active field service, as he had been displayed. The Yankee artillery is at Knob Gap. losing 57 killed, 187 to a server for an assistance. Quartermaster of his combined armies, and applied for him with that view, proposing to confide to him a wide dispersion. Allen, also, was now desirous of active field service, as he had been his subordinates, at Nashville. Chattakeeping up a dreadful noise. I and Mor- wounded and 59 missing. Four colormon have been detailed for some ex- bearers were shot down, but the colors tra duty. The Hessions gave us a few were carried through the fight. Col. U. rounds as we were crossing the field. S. Grant was succeeded by Col. J. W.

June 11.-The Yanks used artillery at a tremendous rate last Jamison. Col. Steedman's headquarters. I had in rebel prisons and 89 died from disa gay time trying to find them; falling ease.—Editor National Tribune. in ravines, etc. I was in a hot place shure. We captured a Yankee Captain and Lieutenant last night. The Yanks seemed disposed to make a general assault last night." At this point, the journal suddenly stops; the author having been taken

Close Work.

Col. Irwin's History continues: "As the saps in front of Bainbridge's and Duryea's batteries drew every day who was mustered out with the reginearer to the bastion and the priest- ment. The 10th Ind. Cav. belonged to cap, the working parties were harassed Knipe's Division of Wilson's Cavalry, and began to be greatly delayed by the and lost 21 killed and 161 died from unceasing fire of the Confederate sharp- disease.-Editor National Tribune. shooters. Moreover, in spite of the vigilance of the sharpshooters in the trenches, their adversaries had so much the advantage of ground that they were able to render the passage of certain Cav.-G. H. Lehman, Eaton, Ohio. exposed points of the approaches slow and hazardous. At first, cotton bales 77th Ind., was organized at Indianwere used to protect the head of the sape in the sape were used to protect the head of the sallies of small parties under cover of darkness. In the short night it was P. Lamson was in command when the subsistence stores by the hundreds of son, when Sherman's and Thomas's vetworks. Toward the end of June this

Col. Prince's Suggestion.

The looks had, and thus suggestions.

The looks had, and thus the form the form was prepared to the from the form was prepared to the substitution of the looks had, and thus the look had been the form was prepared to the ways nothing about the following and basis on, the looks had, and thus the looks had, and the looks had, and the suggestion of the looks had, and thus the looks had, and th

easy for two mounted troopers to carry it between them. Quietly rolled into position by the working parties and rapidly filled with earth, a rude plat-form erected behind for the sharpshooter to mount upon, with a few sand-bags thrown on top to protect his head—this was the beginning of the great trench cavalier, whose frowning crest the astonished Confederates awoke the next morning to find towering high above their heads. Afterwards enlarged its immediate front, but for a long distance on either side.

Protecting the Artillery.

"Not less ingenious was the device almost instinctively resorted to by the ners when, after the siege batteries opened, the Confederate sharpshooters began picking off every head that came in sight. The first day saw a number of gunners stricken in the act of taking aim, an incident not conducive to de liberation or accuracy on the part of their successors at the guns. The next sunrise saw every exposed battery, from repulsed. It has clouded up and is strips of rawhide from the Commis-raining. We have a muddy time—a sary's, the space stuffed tight with loose "May 30.—The fight opened at day-light. Our company has three wound-ed in the hospital. The Yanks have (To be continued.)

Editor National Tribune: Seeing an account of the death of Maj. Plumb, of Neil, Pendleton, Ore. Maj. Plumb belonged to the 6th M

S. M. Cav. The 6th Mo. Cav. was organized at Rolla, Jefferson City, Ironton and Mel-"June 1.-I was on guard last night. ville from Sept. 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, The Yanks shelled us last night, but 1865. The first Colonel was Clark

last night. I am a little unwell this morning. There has not been much fighting to-day. The artillery is boom-

The 13th Ill. Editor National Tribune: I am read-

ing with unabated interest the "Open-"June 3.—The Yanks has been shoot-ing of the Mississippi" in The National ing all around us to-day. The Hessions Tribune, by Comrade McElroy, espeseem to be rather afraid to attempt to cially as my regiment bore an active historical sketch of my regiment, the June 4.—I am very unwell this 13th Ill., similar to those given of other morning. The lower fleet shelled us regiment published in your most vallast night. The shells made the boys hunt a place of safety; such as ditches, Fairbanks, Atlanta, Ga.

was wounded in the head to-day. The Yanks are still sharpshooting, also using their artillery with but little efthe regiment was mustered out. The regiment belonged to Steele's Division, Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Ten-

The 15th Ill.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please publish a sketch of the 15th Ill.

The 15th Ill. was organized at Freebreastwork. It is very, very hot, and at the expiration of the term of service, with the veterans and recruits being consolidated with those of the 14th overwhelm, if not appall, most Brigareorganized, with the men of the 15th down to the Sea," including those to be

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 21st Ill.—J. A. Our Fruit, Bethany, Ill.

The 21st Ill. was a fighting regiment, and was organized at Springfield, June no assistance. General Aug. 7, 1861. The regiment I received dispatches from the General S. Alexander, who was killed at Chickamauga and succeeded by Col. James E Calloway, and he by Col. William H. Out of an original enroll-I went to or attempted to visit ment of 923 it lost 113 killed, 53 died

The 10th Ind. Cav.

short history of the 10th Ind. Cav.-James A. Hedges, Allerton, Ill. The 10th Ind. Cav., also called the 125th Ind., was organized at Columbus, Terre Haute, New Albany, Vincinnes and Indianapolis from Dec. 30, 1863, and mustered out Aug. 31, 1865. The Colonel was George R. Swallow,

Editor National Tribune: Will kindly give a history of the 4th Ind. The 4th Ind. Cav., also called the sion, Cavalry of the Army of the Cum- large. At the same time immense

A short history of a Notable Regiment will appear each week.

A Fighting Regiment.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

FIFTY-NINTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

HALL'S BRIGADE — GIBBON'S DIVISION — SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM LINN TIDBALL. (2) COL. WILLIAM NORTHEDGE. (3) COL. WILLIAM A. OLMSTED; Byt. Brig.-Gen.

| Losses. | | ficers. I | n. Men. | Total. |
|---|---------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Killed and mortally wounded | | 14 | 129 | 143 |
| Died of disease, accidents, etc | | | 65 | 65 |
| Died in Confederate prisons | | | 62 | 62 |
| | | | | |
| Totals | | 14 | 256 | 270 |
| Battles. | Killed. | Wounded.* | Missing. | Total. |
| Antietam, Md | 48 | 153 | 23 | 224 |
| Fredericksburg, Va | 5 | 39 | | 44 |
| Chancellorsville, Va | 1 | 7 | 7 | 15 |
| Gettysburg, Pa. (4 cos.) | 6 | 28 | | 34 |
| Bristoe Station, Va | | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Blackburn's Ford, Va., Oct. 15, 1863 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Mine Run, Va | | | 1 | |
| Wilderness, Va | 2 | 8 | 4 | 14 |
| Spotsylvania, Va | 4 | 23 | 5 | 32 |
| North Anna, and Totopotomoy, Va | 5 | 27 | | 32 |
| Cold Harbor, Va | 9 | 27 | | 36 |
| Siege of Petersburg, Va | 12 | 51 | 61 | 124 |
| Strawberry Plains, Va | | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| Deep Bottom, Va | | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| Ream's Station, Va | | 4 | 37 | 41 |
| Boydton Road, Va | 1 | 5 | | 6 |
| Farmville, Va | | 3 | | |
| *Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured. | | | | |
| Totals | 93 | 406 | 157 | 656 |

Present, also, at Malvern Hill (August 1862); Thoroughfare Gap (1863); Williamsport; Hatcher's Run; High Bridge; Appomattox.

Notes.-Recruited in New York City, and in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Putnam, and Westchester. It was organized at Green Point (East New York) in October, 1861, leaving the State on the 19th of November, following. It was stationed for several months in the defences of Washington, under General Wadsworth, and remained there while the Army was on the Peninsula; but in August, 1862, the Fifty-ninth joined General McClellan's forces, which were then starting on their victorious Maryland campaign, and was assigned to Dana's (3d) Brigade, Sedgwick's (2d) Division, Second Corps. The regiment saw its first fighting at Antietam, where it was engaged in Sedgwick's bloody affair at the Dunker church. It went into that action with 21 officers and 300 men, of whom 224 were killed or wounded. Nine officers, including Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Stetson, were killed or mortally wounded there, a loss of officers killed which was exceeded in only two other instances during the war; several other officers were wounded there, while seven of the eight color corporals were either killed or disabled. The regiment, becoming reduced in numbers, was consolidated into four companies in 1863, and took these four companies, only, into the fight at Gettysburg. It fought there in Hall's Brigade of Gibbon's (2d) Division; Lieutenant-Colonel Max Thoman, commanding the regiment, was killed there. The Fifty-ninth remained in the Second Division (Gibbon's) until the end of the war. General Alex. S. Webb commanded the brigade in the Wilderness campaign and was wounded at Spotsylvania. He was succeeded by Colonel H. B. McKeen who was killed at Cold Harbor. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

from disease.—Editor National Trib-

GREAT QUARTERMASTER

the Spring of 1864 to direct on Atlanta

Here was work of itself sufficient to

George C. Rodgers. The regiment be- of shoulders, Gen. Allen was also because his Quartermaster's Departonged to Lauman's Division of the charged with the supply of all our ment throughout sustained itself so ex-Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Ten- troops up and down the Mississippi and cellently. Before his campaign began nessee, and lost 87 killed and 140 across the plains and through our Ter- it was scarcely believed, in high quar- Suppose we try to. For example, if you 24th and 25th U. S. Inf., and the 9th

the other.

To meet the demands of his new position, he was now designated "Chief Kingston, Ga., supposing that Sher- it magnificently. man's application would, of course, be

A Colossal Work.

The really colossal work Allen was that great captain himself always. now called on to grapple with is thus summed up, in part, in his "Annual Re-

"It (Nashville) drew heavily upon the resources of the country, already partially exhausted by requisition from other quarters. The heaviest items were purchased at remote points—remote, I tically, in the West, and though Gen. mean, from the base of operations- Allen continued to send large supplies and their transportation monopolized to Nashville, and down the Mississippi and taxed to their utmost all the steam- generally, until after the surrender of boats on the Western waters, and all the rolling stock on the Western and was over. Southwestern railroads. It was a herculean task to collect, transfer and concentrate at one point horses and mules was changed in a single night by the skill and ingenuity of Col. Edward died from disease.—Editor National etc., were brought from the East, cross-

eral Quartermaster stores, and literally ransacked the Northwest for horses, The whole was concentrated on the Ohio and Mississippi, and thence poured into Nashville and other points as rethe Cumberland and the Tennessee, until all such dependencies were duly supplied and kept supplied. Nashville became one vast storehouse and corral, with warehouses covering whole blocks one of them over a quarter of a mile long, with corrals and stables by the The Yanks have been two companies, to which were added to hold the country and guard his rail-

Thus Sherman's great campaign be-Confederate soldier expects and bears tered out Sept. 16, 1865. The first found to be the case afterward. But, ly, of course, because of his own great Colonel was Thomas J. Turner, who re- in addition to this, as if to see how genius as a military commander, born mules, 60,854 sets of harness, 6,638 signed, and was succeeded by Col. much could be heaped upon one pair soldier that he was, but also largely ritories, the same as before; and his "reports" and "property returns" an army of such a magnitude, over a single line of faulty railroad, hundreds of miles from its true base was a new control of miles fro

and untried thing. The best soldiers in Europe pro-

granted. But it was refused by Secre- Campaign," Sherman said: "From that Connecticut, Massachusetts and New in order to avail themselves of the Allen's services were of more value to stores have been brought forward in the Government at Louisville—in fact, wonderful abundance, with a surplus his huge pile of forage, and loaded at 35 to 45 years' service. Should not all indispensable—in the position he then that has enabled me to feed the army the rate of 2,000 pounds to each wagon, service for the Flag be rated alike? occupied, as Chief Quartermaster of the well during the whole period of time." the usual marching load, it would take Valley of the Mississippi, "in which sev- It is not often that the Quartermaster's 1,087,178 wagons more to move the re- Garrison, No. 50, National Soldiers' eral armies were operating," rather Department gets such generous recog-mainder of his oats, corn and hay. These Home, Va., are to be congratulated on Editor National Tribune: Please give tion and supplies of one army in the it, for the whole problem of his camfield, already equipped and provided." paign was wrapped up in this one question of transportation and supplies, as

The Chief Work Over.

man's departure for Savannah, Gen. Thomas soon coupled the defeat and almost annihilation of Hood before Lee and Johnston, yet his chief work

It is true, he "lent a hand" in the transportation East of the Twenty-third Corps, in the Spring of 1865, and had considerable to do in fitting out and regiment was mustered out. The 4th thousands of tons, and miscellaneous erans returned to Louisville for mus-Ind. Cav. belonged to McCook's Divi- articles in the aggregate proportionably ter-out and retransportation to their compared with the multiplied and herculean labors he had performed ed over the Ohio River at Louisville, throughout the war, and for which he and sent forward to transfer the stores was duly brevetted Major-General to

priated. To gain some idea of the magresents, and what the civil war cost us, quired, by railroad and steamboat via total disbursements of the Quartermaster's Department for 1860 by all its officers-from Boston to San Franciscoand from the Lakes to the Gulf-were only about \$6,000,000!

wagons, 1,269 ambulances.

To enumerate the supplies purchased money is, of course, impracticable. But a few of the principal items are sugtons of hay, 100,364 horses, 75,329 the occasion of a special muster.

marching distance when teams are well be sent in shortly. Gen. Guy V. Henry 75 miles. If you hitch two more of the will then have to look to their laurely nounced the attempt quixotic, and the mules to each of his ambulances, and in order not to be surpassed by their Quartermaster of the Valley of the Mis- War Department and Mr. Lincoln, it allow 40 feet to each team and ambu-The Yankee artillery is playing upon 28, 1861, and mustered out at the end to the rank of Brigadier-General), and nervous as Sherman plunged deeper they would extend 10 miles more. This us all around. The Heshians burned of its three years, with the veterans and vested with the necessary authority, active and deeper into Georgia. The Army of would still leave about 40,000 of his the Potomac, not much more numerous processed. If you put these in r commissary with a shell to-day.

"June 10.—Another day and night 16, 1865. The first Colonel was U. S. man however who now insisted upon as a whole, professed to be baffled by column two by tree and allow 15 feet. man, however, who now insisted upon as a whole, professed to be baffled by column, two by two, and allow 15 feet Allen's joining him in the field, as Chief it, again and again; it never got 100 to each span, which is as close as they column, two by two, and allow 15 feet Quartermaster of his combined armies, miles away from its base at Washing- can well travel, they would stretch out tied down to depots in the rear for so large a part of the war, and so he proceeded to join Gen. Sherman, then near and not only "filled the bill," but did than from New York to Washington; or, to turn the other way, the train had service in both branches, but who In his "Official Report of the Atlanta would reach from New York, through are obliged to complete 30 years in one Hampshire, to Portsmouth.

wagons all put in line, with teams in their re-election of Commander John marching order, would extend to the F. Schierloh, Post Q. M. Sergeant, U. S. enormous distance of 12,257 miles, or A., retired. Comrade Schlerloh has no one more willingly conceded than in addition, we were to load up the and is held in the highest esteem by clothing and the tentage which he received and issued, of which no figures are given above. we would require sevthousands of wagons more.

To load up the rest of his Quartermaster stores, such as iron, coal, lumber, lime, hardware, paints, oils, rope, etc. would complete a wagon train that, altogether, would belt the globe. If, now, at the head of this grand column we were to place his garrison equipage, employes (clerks, mechanics, teamsters. laborers, etc.), amounting to the many thousands-at Nashville alone over 12, 000 in 1865-with orders to "Forward, march!" what a blare of bugles, and

tleman, Christian—a great staff officer; an American and a Quartermaster of whom we may well be proud. I had the honor to serve under him nearly two years (1863-65), chiefly at Nashville, Tenn.

such as Rucker, at Washington; Donaldson, at Nashville; Ingalls, in the

tain and Assistant Quartermaster, May 11, 1846; Major, Q. M., May 17, 1861; Colonel, Assistant Aid-de-Camp, Feb. 19, 1862; Brigadier-General of Volunteers, May 23, 1863; mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866; Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-Gen-eral, July 28, 1866; retired March 21, 1878; brevetted Major April 18, 1847. for gallantry and meritorious conduction the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mex.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Briga-dier-General, July 4, 1864; Major-Gen eral, U. S. A., and Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865; all for faithful services during the war; died Aug. 5, 1886.-Editor National Tribune.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

Events of Interest in the Order Reported by the Chief of Staff.

That the work of the Army and Navy

Union is governed by their three leadng principles. Charity, Loyalty and Fraternity, was well shown at the ceremonies incident to the funeral of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who was a member of the Union. National Commander J. Edwin Browne, accompanied by Inspector-General S. E. Adams, Provisional Commander J. S Long, Department of New York, and S. V. Commander Patrick Garrahy, of Gen. Chas. F. Roe Garrison, No. 71 extended the sympathy of the Order to the family at Brooklyn, and were requested by Miss Wheeler to drape the casket with the United States colors, which they did. In the progress to Washington, the body was received at Jersey City, N. J., by the National Commander with Commander E. J. Dubelbeiss and two comrades and two shipmates of Gen. Joseph Wheeler ap, and strength Garrison, No. 73 of Union Hill, N. J. (of which Garrison Gen. Wheeler was an honored member), and by them guarded to the train. On arrival at Washington Past National Commander H. H. Henry, Commander of Admiral D. D. Porter Garrison, No. 6, with Adjutant John J. Strain, of Gen. Wm. J. Barry Garrison, No. 26, Comrade D. W. Greves, of Col. Theodore Roosevell Garrison, No. 74, and Comrade Adolph Van Reuth, of Custer Garrison, extended the sympathy of the Garrisons of Washington to the family through Capt. Wheeler

The Union was represented at the funeral by officers of the local Garrisons and were assigned places at the church service, in the funeral cortege and at the final rites at Arlington next after the former comrades of the General, the Union being the senior of all the veteran organizations, outside those of the war of the rebellion.

The Memorial and Relief Committee, or, as it is termed, the Joint City Board of the Garrisons of Greater New York is hard at work, watching every chance to accomplish something for the welfare of a comrade or shipmate. The Board has several measures of very great importance before the New York State Legislature for the benefit of all ex-soldiers and sailors. The Board has shown great energy in employing the best legal talent in protecting the interests of comrades, and has won for the Cnion the highest commendation for the promptness they have shown in caring for the interests of comrades. Past Commanders H. P. Christie, of Gen. C. F. Roe Garrison, No. 71, and James S. Long, of Gen. Geo. A. Custer Garrison, No. 2, have brought the results of years reports substantial increases in of experience to the management of the

Commander George L. Kuhlman, of Gen. George Washington Garrison, No. Hill, N. J., served as a guard of honor 1, the parent Garrison of the Union, of over the remains of Brig.-Gen. Joseph Cincinnati, O., writes that the Garrison Wheeler, U. S. Army, retired, who die is making great progress. Reporting recently, accompanying the funera as Provisional Commander for Ohio, master in this or any other country Comrade Kuhlman sends encouraging The Garrison is composed partly of during an equal period of time. And news of the progress made in his De-State. Commander Kuhlman has the an honorary member of the Garrison Comrades Past Commanders Peter Lacker and Charles F. Herzog, all oldtime Regulars and faithful servants of the Order since its incorporation in

Admiral Bowman H. McCalla Garrison, No. 69, Guantanamo, Cuba, reports and transported by this great sum of great progress and a strong membership, which is constantly increasing The presentation of a solid gold badge gestive, to wit: 26,234,423 bushels of and lapel button to Admiral McCalla came pre-eminently a success; primari- oats, 8,864,173 bushels of corn, 337,513 as a member of the Garrison was made Commander James S. Long. Prov. sional Commander, State of New York,

Other heavy items will occur to the reports that the new Garrison in Brookreader, but those above cited are diffi-lyn, to be composed of colored com-'closed up," they would extend about Garrison, No. 9, of Washington, D. C. Admiral Henry F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, of Erie, Pa., is a strenuous advocate of H. R. 5,288, Bates, nov Navy or Marine Corps shall be count last session, and was reported favorably in the House, but failed of action. It will prove a great benefit to many vet privilege of retirement. This, as can

> all his comrades, not only in No. 50, but throughout the Union. Comrade James D. Winne, of Garrison No. 50, Sergeant, U. S. A., retired, died recently at his home near Fort Monroe, Va. Admiral David D. Porter Garrison No. 6, of Washington, D. C., was recently honored by the muster of Mr.

> Richard B. Porter, late Chief Yeoman.

U. S. Navy, a son of the distinguished

been a member of the Union for years

Admiral for whom the Garrison is Lieut.-Col. John Jacob Astor Garrion, No. 18, of Jersey City, N. J., is to be commended for their progress. At a recent muster nine new comrades were admitted, among whom was the father of the Endowment Adjutant, Comrade Fred Johnson. Comrade Johnson, Sr., served in the civil war and Comrade Johnson, Jr., in the war

with Spain. Gen. James Shields Garrison, No. 21 of New Rochelle, N. Y., is in fine working order and gaining membership. Commander J. J. Boyan and Comrade Henry Stockfleth are old timers in the Union.



How Deaf People are Made to Hear

Sound Magnifiers Invented by a Kentuckian.

Invisible, When Worn, but Act

Ever see a pair of Sound Magniflers!

Like Eye-Glasses.

And, no one else can tell either, because they are out of sight when worn. Wilson's Ear Drums are to weak hearing what spectacies are to weak sight.

Because, they are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are sight-magnifiers.

They rest the Ear Nerves by taking the strain off they rest the Ear Nerve by the sounds. They can be put into the ears, or taken out, in a minute, can be put into the ears, or taken out, in a minute. just as comfortably as spectacles can be put on and of And, they can be worn for weeks at a time, be

And, they can be worn for weeks cause they are ventilated, and so soft in the ear holes they are not felt even when the head rests on the pillow. They also protect any raw inner parts of the ear from wind or cold, dust, or sudden and piercing sounds.

The principal of these person to hear weak sounds as en the ear nerves. To rest a weak ear from strain

from working.
Wilson's Ear Drums rest the Ear Herves by making the sounds louder, so it is easy to understand without trying and straining. They make Deaf people cheerful and comfortable, because such people can talk with their friends without the friends having to shout back at them. They can hear without straining. It is the straining that puts such a queer anytons look on the form of a deaf account.

queer, anxious look on the face of a deaf pers Wilson's Ear Drums make all the sound strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of spreading it weakly all over the surface. It thus makes the center of the human ear drum vibrate ten times as much as if the same sound struck the whole drum head. It is this vibration of the ear drum that carries sound to the hearing Nerves. When we make the drum vibrate ten times as much we make the sound ten times as loud and ten times as easy to

ound ten times as loud and ten times as easy to understand.

Deafness, from any cause, ear-ache, buzzing noises in the head, raw and running ears, broken ear-drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured by the use of these comfortable little ear-resters and sound-magnifiers. A sensible book, about Deafness, tells how they are made, and has printed in it letters from hundred

of people who are using them.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph
Operators, Trainmen, Workers in Boller Shops and
Foundries—four hundred people of all ranks who
were Deaf, tell their experience in this free book.
They tell how their hearing was brought back to
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Some of these very people may live near you, and be well known to you. What they have to say is and do well known to you. What they have to say is mighty strong proof.

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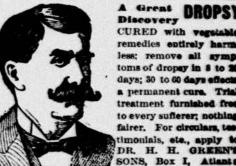
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